

SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED

Germany Holds More Territory in Europe Than It Did Twelve Months Ago.

LOSER IN OTHER RESPECTS

Entente Allies Now Hammering Teutons Hard on All Sides.

AUSTRIA SEEMS WEAKENING

British Naval Blockade Still Effective After Great Battle of Jutland—Chief Developments of Year in Terrific World Conflict.

PRESENT MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE Warring Powers.

Great Britain (Asquith's statement less losses)	2,500,000
France	2,500,000
Russia (little definite known)	1,500,000
Italy	1,500,000
Belgium	150,000
Serbia	300,000
Montenegro	Practically none
Portugal (little definite known)	75,000
Japan (only officers at front)	800,000
Total, entente allies	10,225,000
Germany	5,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,500,000
Turkey	1,500,000
Bulgaria	700,000
Total, central powers	9,700,000

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

(In considering the losses it must be remembered that many listed as wounded are only slightly hurt and return to the front. Some are wounded several successive times and each time appear in the casualties.)

Russia	5,500,000
France (about 900,000 killed)	2,300,000
Great Britain	800,000
Austria-Hungary	2,500,000
Italy	800,000
Belgium	150,000
Serbia	200,000
Total, entente	9,410,000
Germany, (estimated 700,000 killed)	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,500,000
Turkey	600,000
Bulgaria	50,000
Total, Teutonic allies	7,300,000
Grand total killed, wounded, prisoners	16,710,000

In the Napoleonic wars, 1793-1815, 1,900,000 men were killed; in the American Civil war 424,000; in the Russo-Japanese war 555,000.

What the War is Costing.

The war is now costing in direct governmental expenditure \$10,000,000 a day; \$4,500,000 an hour; \$76,000 a minute; and \$1,270 a second.

The end of the second year of the great war finds the Germans in possession of more of Europe than they held on August 1, 1915, the first anniversary of the start of the great conflict.

This is practically the only respect in which the situation is more favorable to them. Russia, her vast man power at last organized and furnished with implements of destruction in plenty, is battering the Teuton lines on the east and has already won back 4,500 square miles. Great Britain boasts five million men in her army and navy. France fights as strongly as ever. Italy is increasing her formidableness.

Austria appears to be losing heart and efficiency. Bulgaria refuses to send re-enforcements to the west or Russian fronts. Turkey shows slight offensive power.

The British navy, following the much-disputed naval battle of Jutland, still shuts off Germany from use of the seas. One German merchant submarine has reached America, but the supplies which can be carried over to the besieged nations in U-boats will be of little account.

Germany and Austria both feel the pinch of hunger. Their armies are sufficiently fed, but their industrial workers complain of lack of nourishment. The present harvest is watched with anxiety, and if it fails or is only of fair size, famine will stalk into the situation next spring, or earlier.

Germany seeks "Reasonable Peace." The German chancellor three times in the reichstag has offered peace to the entente. On account of this, formidable opposition has arisen to him at home, although he is the kaiser's "other self." His friends are rallying to his defense, and on August 1 of the present year begins the curious country-wide lecture campaign to prepare the minds of the hitherto docile German people for a "reasonable peace."

Meanwhile, with the sky brightening, the entente allies reaffirm their resolution, taken in the dark hours of last winter, never to cease their efforts till Germany is crushed. The Teutons not only must be beaten in war, according to the allied formula, but must be repressed economically for many years after the signing of a treaty of peace.

On August 1, 1915, the Germans and Austrians were in the midst of their brilliant campaign against Russia. The "placers" were closing in irresistibly. That day Lublin, an important city in southern Poland, fell.

Von Mackensen, with Galicia conquered, was pressing northward, while on the north side of the Polish salient Von Hindenburg bore with his host of field-gray warriors.

Without guns, without ammunition,

with nothing except myriads of Slav giants, some of whom resisted charges with sharpened sticks in their hands, Russia was forced to fall back rapidly. Twice it seemed the flower of the czar's army would be surrounded, once in the vicinity of Warsaw, and again in the great battle near Vilna.

The tale of the taking of great towns grew almost tedious. It seemed the Germans would never stop. Whether they did stop of their own accord or were finally checked by the Russians is not yet clear. They settled down for the winter on a long line stretching from the Baltic just west of Riga southeast along the Dvina river, and then almost due south through Polesie, the Pinsk marsh district, to the Roumanian frontier.

Reawakening of Russia. On September 8 Czar Nicholas took command of all his armies in the field, sending his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the less important command of the Caucasus operations.

With their "Little Father" at their head, the Russians forgot their long, discouraging retreat. Millions of new young soldiers joined them, drawn from Russia's great reservoir of human beings, which produces three and a half million men of military age every year.

On September 10 the Russians won a success near Tarnopol and Trembowla, and two days later they drove the Teutons back 14 miles in Galicia. In other parts of the front the Germans were still seizing large slices of territory, but their enemies were regaining their energy. On September 26 the Russians recaptured Lutsk, but were driven out in a short time. On October 20 they recaptured Czartorysk, but they were not able to prevent the Germans storming Illust five days later. Czartorysk was lost and again taken by the czar January 8.

Meanwhile the conquest of Serbia, the greatest tragedy of the war, excepting only the massacre of 800,000 Armenians, was being enacted.

Invasion of Serbia. The real invasion of Serbia started in the first days of October. A great diplomatic battle had been fought in Sofia, and the allies had lost. On October 7 Bulgaria in an ultimatum to King Peter of Serbia, peremptorily demanded the immediate cession of the Macedonian lands in dispute between the two countries and then in the possession of the Serbs.

After a general bombardment the Teutons crossed the river boundaries of Serbia in many places on October 8. Two days later they occupied Belgrade. On the thirteenth Bulgaria invaded her neighbor at three points.

The successes of the Teutons and the Bulgarians were almost unbroken. The invading forces consisted of a vast amount of heavy artillery, with small infantry supporting forces. They shelled the Serbians out of position after position in an avalanche of steel to which the Serbians could make no reply.

Small forces of French and English landed at Saloniki, a Greek port to which Serbia had certain entry privileges, and did something to cover the retreat of the Serbians by engaging the Bulgarians in the South.

At the beginning of winter, November 22, the Serbian soldiers crossed their western border and struck the trails of the dreary, snow-covered mountains of the coast. Great numbers perished of cold and hunger on the way. On November 29 Germany proudly announced that the Serbian campaign had ended, having met with complete success.

Two Blows to the British.

The winter also saw the humiliation of the British in Mesopotamia. The Indian government recklessly pushed a small, poorly supplied expedition up the Tigris valley and actually penetrated to within seven miles of Bagdad. Here the Turks, with German officers directing them, administered a defeat and the invaders fell back with the enemy harassing them to the town of Kut-el-Amara, where they were besieged December 10.

Another expedition, also insufficient, was sent to relieve the first. It was beaten off with large losses a few miles below Kut, a flood of the river and swamps assisting the Turks, and on April 30 the 12,000 defenders of Kut capitulated by order of the British high command.

A further British humiliation was the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula, where the British held on doggedly month after month, losing perhaps 200,000 men, until they were finally withdrawn in confusion of failure the first week of January.

These two British fiascos were what was needed to arouse the sluggish fighting blood of John Bull. They finally brought England into the war fully and uncompromisingly, to the same extent as the other great powers.

On August 10 Great Britain started her national register, or census of all men of fighting age. The result showed a vast reserve of man power. Certain sections demanded immediate conscription, but they were not successful. Instead the earl of Derby was commissioned to start a vast recruiting campaign. This produced a number of classes of "attested men," who bound themselves to come into the ranks with their age groups. But there were still hundreds of thousands untraced, and the public began to see that it was discriminating in favor of the "slackers" and the cowards.

On December 21 David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions and greatest man the war has produced in Great Britain, declared the country faced defeat unless greater efforts were made. A week later he threatened to resign from the cabinet unless conscription was adopted.

Conscription was fiercely fought, but

on January 6 a bill introducing it passed its first reading in the house of commons by a large majority. The bill was finally signed by King George May 28.

Allies Get Together. Their defeats finally taught the allies that their efforts must be co-ordinated, like their enemies', if they were to be effective. A new war council, with all the allies represented, met in Paris December 7 and a kind of international general staff was organized. It is known that General Joseph Joffre, French commander in chief since the beginning of the war, and the hero of the battle of the Marne, was the presiding genius. The effects of the council were not to be seen for several months, but now they are being realized in full measure.

To check a simultaneous allied offensive, which they clearly saw coming, the Teutons decided on two attacks of their own. This follows the well-known axiom of German military strategy that the best defense is an energetic attack.

The first of these offensive defenses was the attack on the French fortress of Verdun, where the works were subjected to a whirlwind of fire beginning February 21.—The gains of the first week were great, and German critics foretold the collapse of the French. Two of the defending forts, Vaux and Douaumont, fell, and important positions were taken west of the Meuse river as well.

But Joffre rallied his men in splendid fashion and sold each yard of ground at an awful cost in German blood. Step by step the crown prince's men pushed forward, but today they are still more than two miles from the ruined fortress town and the resistance of the French is as strong as ever.

Austrian Drive Checked.

The second Teutonic offensive was organized by the Austrians in the Trentino, and they struck in the direction of Vicenza with the object of cutting off the northern end of Italy from the main portion. On May 23, as the result of several days' violent artillery fire followed by infantry rushes, they were able to announce the capture of 24,000 Italians.

General Count Cadorna hurried about a hundred thousand men in motor cars to the scene, while many more arrived on foot or trains. Just when it seemed the Austrians must reach the lowlands the counter-attacks were delivered.

On June 30 Rome announced a splendid victory. In bloody fighting the Austrians, perhaps weakened by drafts to bolster up their Russian front, were driven from peak to peak almost to where their lines had stood throughout the winter.

In March the Russians delivered vast but futile attacks on the German front at many points, probably to distract attention from Verdun. The Germans seemed to have been lulled into security by these efforts, which they probably considered the best the czar could do. But the tens of thousands of Muscovite bodies lining the Germans' barbed wire were but a pattern of rain compared with the storm that was brewing behind the Russian lines.

At the beginning of June this storm broke with full force and, following the principle of attacking the weakest point, the Austrians holding the line from the marsh district southward were forced to bear the brunt of it.

Russia's Big Push.

Millions of shells, manufactured largely in British, Japanese and American factories, blasted away wire, trenches, dugouts and observation points. Then the herds of Siberians, Cossacks and others swept over the field. The Austrians could not withstand the impact and they gave way steadily.

June 6 General Brusiloff announced the capture of 13,000 Austrians; June 8, the number for the three succeeding days alone was 43,000, and the numbers kept mounting until on July 20 General Shoovaloff, Russian minister of war, estimated the number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners at 270,000. The killed and wounded are untold, but the number must be large enough to bring the total loss well over half a million.

German support was rushed to the Austrians, but the foe captured Lutsk and Dubno, and reached the Stokhod and Lipa rivers in Volhynia; overran all Bukovina to the Carpathians and sent patrols of Cossacks into Hungary to ravage the country.

That the czar is anticipating further great gains of territory is seen from Russia's action in mobilizing the males of the island of Saghalien, Turkestan, and one other district to build roads, dig trenches and do other work of organizing the ground won.

Allies' Drive in Somme Region.

Almost a month to a day following the beginning of the great Russian offensive French and British opened their drive in the vicinity of the Somme river. They have gained gradually but steadily, and the official reports assert the losses of the attackers are comparatively small.

It is also the claim of the allies that the Franco-British offensive can be kept up at its present rate indefinitely, and will not have to be slackened for lack of shells, guns or men. The rate of progress is much greater than the Germans' at Verdun, but the country traversed is less difficult. On the other hand, the Verdun assailants have the advantage of attacking from the outside of a curve, while the French and British now attack from inside the salient they have made in the line. Meanwhile the Verdun offensive of the Germans continues.

Outside of Europe the Germans have lost their Cameroon colony on the west

coast of Africa, the remaining defenders having crossed into Spanish territory and been interned. The army of East Africa still resists the converging columns of Belgians, French and British but, shut off from re-enforcements, its doom would seem to be sealed.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement, Irish knight, tried to land from a German warship on the coast of Ireland, but was captured. The next day a revolt in Dublin and other Irish cities broke out and the center of the Irish capital was burned. The revolt was easily quelled, the British announcing resistance had ceased on May 1.

More successful was the revolt of the Arabs, led by the grand sheikh, against their Turkish overlords, Mecca, Medina and others towns have been captured and are held still, probably with British assistance.

Doings in the Air.

Recent months have seen a cessation of Zeppelin raids on undefended British and French towns. The cause of this is somewhat of a mystery, as the Germans have claimed important military results from their attacks.

On September 7-8 there were two raids on London, thirty persons being killed and a proportionate number wounded. Fifty-five were killed by Zeppelins in a raid on London October 13.

On January 20 the German dirigibles bombarded Paris, killing 23 and on February 1 Liverpool and other English centers were visited and 59 slain.

On April 2 a Zeppelin killed 28 in England and was destroyed on the British coast as it returned. On March 6 it was killed.

On April 6 it was announced that the fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on the British coast had been made. The Germans declared that war munition factories and supply depots had been destroyed.

Since then England apparently has been immune from the Zeppelins. This may be due to the large number of dirigibles lost, or to the outcry against the inhumanity of the practices of the Germans which was raised in neutral countries.

One other important moral defeat was sustained by the Germans when they hurried Edith Cavell, a British nurse, to execution, as announced by Brand Whitlock, American minister of Belgium, on October 22.

The greatest naval engagement of history in number of men engaged and number slain was fought June 3 near the Skagerrak, in the North sea. The result was inconclusive, each side claiming a great victory and the reports varying widely in estimates of losses on the two sides.

If the Germans, as they assert, seriously crippled the British grand fleet, we will probably soon see them come out of Kiel again, to finish their task. At present, however, the British blockade is broken only by the merchant submarine Deutschland, which reached Baltimore July 8.

Kaiser Yields to America.

The year has also been the culmination of the submarine dispute between the United States and Germany, which terminated in the kaiser's capitulating and promising to warn merchantmen before attacking.

A U-boat sank the liner Arabic August 20, two Americans being among the slain. Two more of our nationals died when the Hesperian was torpedoed September 6. On November 10 several Americans died in the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona. It is thought two Americans were lost in the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean January 2. The crisis was precipitated March 26, when the British channel ferry steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning. Two hundred and thirty-five persons were killed and several Americans were injured.

This flagrant violation of the rules of war caused President Wilson to press Germany for sweeping assurances, which were given in a note May 6 on condition that the United States force Great Britain to conduct her blockade legally. Mr. Wilson answered he would accept the promise, but without the proviso.

The many times heralded Turkey-German invasion of Egypt has not yet materialized and probably never will. On the other hand, the Russian grand duke has added to his laurels by capturing the important inland city of Erzerum February 17, Bitlis March 4 and the seaport of Trebizond April 19.

The Turks in counter-attacks pressed back the Russians in Persia, but recently the czar's men have advanced rapidly in the northern part of Asia Minor and the resistance of the Turks seems to have been broken.

Exploits of the Moewe.

Only one German commerce raider not a submarine distinguished itself in the year. The fast Moewe sank many allied ships off the coast of Africa and reached a home port in safety March 6. On February 2 a German prize crew brought the Appam, a British capture, into Hampton Roads, having come all the way across the Atlantic with her. The ownership of this vessel is still in the American courts.

Two more nations have been drawn into the war. The entrance of Bulgaria has been described. On March 10 Germany declared war on Portugal. Portuguese and German troops had clashed in Africa some time before and Portugal had just seized the German ships in her harbors. The actions of the republic were induced by a treaty according to which she promises to come to Great Britain's assistance whenever requested to do so.

The British lost the equivalent of several army corps when Lord Kitchener was drowned June 7 in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire by a mine while on his way to Russia.

MANY FALSE STORIES

CORRESPONDENTS ON THE BORDER VERY IMAGINATIVE.

TO RULE ON ELIGIBILITY

Items of General Interest Gathered From Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Thousands of letters have been sent from Camp Llano recently. Some of them contain the most imaginative bits of information that could be thought of, describing conditions of the camp as deplorable, when as a matter of fact they are excellent.

The climate is unsurpassed, the nights delightful and cool. In the middle of the day the sun is very hot, but there blows almost constantly a cooling breeze and in the shade and out of the sun it is as comfortable as one could wish.

There are some hardships to be sure, as the men drill four hours a day, and those who have violated some rules of the camp find police duty irksome and inconvenient.

Water is now running through the camp in large mains and plenty of drinking water can be had. It is always first boiled before serving. Shower baths have been finished.

Not Enthusiastic Over Report.

Officers of the two Nebraska regiments on the border are not particularly enthusiastic over the report from Washington that all college men who want to return to school in the fall will be released from the army.

It is also reported that General Hugh Scott, aide to General Bliss, chief of staff, favors the release of all men who have tired of military life and who are anxious to get out of the army. This also does not appeal to the Nebraska officers.

The Fourth regiment will lose a large number of men under the dependents provisions. Yet there will be a lot of men who hope to get out of the army on this point and who are going to be disappointed. Discharges will be given only to those who have mothers, wives or families dependent upon them, and who produce ample proof of this.

State to Rule on Eligibility.

It is up to the state to rule on the eligibility of its candidates for the legislature, according to a letter to Adjutant General Hall from the attorney general of the United States, asking about the eligibility of Major Douglas, of Tecumseh, now with the guard on the border, who is a candidate for state representative. This leaves the matter up to the attorney general of the state, who has ruled that even though Major Douglas is in the federalized militia he is eligible to run for office, since he was a member of the guard when he was nominated. It is up to the legislature, the attorney general says, to decide on the merits of the case, if he is elected.

Deep Sea Diving Squad.

There is but one company of land forces in the United States army that can boast of a thoroughly equipped, well-trained, deep sea diving squad. That company is Company C of Omaha, now on the border, under Captain I. E. Todd, Fourth Nebraska regiment. The squad commanded by Captain Todd is composed of Sergeant James Morrin, Obediah K. Miller, Sergeant Joe Fishburn and C. H. Franek. Every man has seen service in the navy and has had practical experience in deep-sea diving. The equipment includes a rubber diving suit, brass helmet, lead shoes and weights, rubber gloves, signal outfit and air-pump and tubes.

Scores "Fake" Advertising.

Newspapers accepting the vicious advertisements of fraudulent patent "medicines" are vigorously assailed in a statement issued by Food Commissioner Harmon as the result of a Lincoln investigation of the "remedies."

"Ethics of journalism should demand that papers be not a party to this graft which winks at violations of the food and drug laws of the state," he said.

An examination of a much-advertised "cure-all" in Lincoln revealed the fact that the principal ingredient is alcohol.

Fair Board Gives Handsome Cups.

Five big silver cups, with gold lining, large enough to be used as punch bowls, one of which is on exhibition at Secretary Mellor's office, have been purchased by the state board of agriculture to be awarded as prizes at the national swine show in Omaha, October 2 to 7. The trophies are beautifully engraved and mounted with bear tusks for handles. One each is to be given for the best boar and three of the following breeds: Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc, Hampshire, and Chester White.

Men for Y. M. C. A. Border Work.

Nebraska has already furnished two college students to conduct Y. M. C. A. work among United States troops on the border and more are ready to enter the service if necessary, according to W. A. Luke, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. One of the state's representatives now in the employ of the international committee of the "Y," is enrolled at Wesleyan and the other at Peru normal. Generous response has been made by all states to the call of the committee for ninety-five college men for this work.

FIRST PRACTICE MARCH.

Boys on the Border Take Eight Mile Hike.

The second battalion of the Fifth regiment now in camp on the border, had its first practice march last week. Notification of the tramp was given before taps, so on the morning of the march the troops put on new and seamless socks, and took to the road leading from camp. Two miles to the south to the lake, two more miles in an easterly direction, two miles north and back into camp after an eight mile march, was the morning's program.

The men enjoyed the interesting scenery along the line of march, many of them glimpsing for the first time a banana plantation and cotton pickers at work.

The daily drills and short morning marches are rapidly bringing the men into condition to undergo the longer marches that are to come. Ability to stand a full day's march with complete equipment is what the officers and men are striving for.

The prevailing spirit to learn to be a good soldier as quickly as possible, so evident before leaving Nebraska, is still felt by the men.

One Auto to Each Thirteen Persons.

In the number of automobiles owned and used in Nebraska and in the southern states, Secretary Mellor of the state board of agriculture sees an indication of comparative wealth which should deter Nebraskans from leaving their own state to locate beyond the Mason and Dixon line. In a bulletin just issued by the board of agriculture, he gives these figures:

Nebraska, with 1,200,000 population, had 59,000 autos last year, while for the current annum more than 85,000 have already been registered with the secretary of state. The total number of machines credited last year to the six southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with 10,000,000 population, was only 56,719.

This was one machine for every twenty persons in Nebraska, while in the southern states named there was only one auto for every 176, based on 1915 statistics. This year, Nebraska has an automobile for every thirteen persons within her borders.

Sanitary Conditions Good.

Sanitary conditions about Camp Llano Grande are all that can be wished for, according to Major John M. Birkenner of Lincoln, chief sanitary inspector of the Fourth Nebraska regiment. Discussing conditions he said:

"The food for the men is plenty and good in quality. Every meal is inspected by a commissioned officer before it is served to the men. Water is boiled and aerated and I inspect the camp every day from one end to the other to see that every precaution is taken."

"One of 900 men in this camp there are only about twenty-four men sick and none of these is in serious condition."

May See Patrol Service.

The Nebraska boys will soon see actual patrol service on the Rio Grande and will be used to relieve the regulars who have been stationed along the border for the past seven or eight months. This information was conveyed by General Parker, commanding the Brownsville district in which this camp is included, to Colonels Eberly and Paul. He did not specify any date as to when the Nebraskans would be ordered on patrol duty, but said it would be soon, and advised the commanding officers of the regiments to waste no time in whipping their men into shape for this duty.

To Join Nebraska Troops.

Private Ernest P. Smith of Ord and Private Lillietrup of Blair left Saturday to join their companies in camp at Llano Grande, Tex. They could not go with the two regiments, Smith being operated upon for appendicitis during the camp at the state fair grounds, and Lillietrup being the victim of blood-poisoning at that time. Both remained in Lincoln under hospital care until they recovered.

State Treasurer George E. Hall has added another \$242,800 to the permanent school fund investment in Nebraska during July, according to his monthly statement. There is still about \$85,000 on hand to invest. The balance of funds on July 31, as a permanent school investment was \$9,774,398.33 as compared with \$9,538,477.65 a month ago.

Following action by the railway commissions of the central west, at a recent meeting in Topeka, empowering three committees to work with the federal commission in securing the physical valuation of the United States railroads, the Nebraska commission has made the following appointments: Tom Hall, on land values; B. E. Forbes, chief engineer, on unit prices and engineering matters, and U. G. Powell, rate expert, on original costs. Each commission has one representative on each of the three committees.

State Savings Bank Deposits Increase.

Reflecting general prosperity of Nebraska, over \$200,000 has been added to the savings accounts in twenty-one savings banks operating in the state, according to the semi-annual report of the Nebraska state banking board through its secretary, E. R. Royce. The reports show that deposits in the twenty-one savings banks of the state have reached the total of nearly \$4,000,000. At the same time the number of depositors has grown from 21,673 to 22,202. The average reserve in the banks is shown to be 19 per cent.